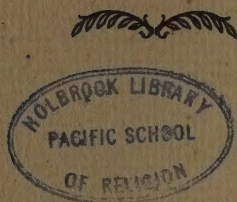


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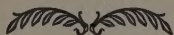
Reports of
The Secretaries
and the
Auditors
for the year 1940

70 Fifth Avenue
New York
February
1941

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1940

The Church Peace Union

(Founded by Andrew Carnegie)



Report of the Secretaries, and the
Auditors; at the Twenty-Seventh Annual
Meeting of the Board of Trustees
held in New York City

January 16, 1941



70 Fifth Avenue
New York
February
1941

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I
THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
CHURCH PEACE UNION

REPORT BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY

To the Trustees of the Church Peace Union:

At the Semi-Annual Meeting the resolution that was adopted expressed the convictions of the Board that

The churches at the present hour must put meaning anew into the essentials for which prophetic religion has always stood, the sacredness of persons, the primacy of justice, the development of peaceful means in the settlement of international disputes, and in the processes of social change.

The following is a summary of the work that has been done in 1940 in cooperation with the World Alliance.

CANADIAN COMMISSION

A commission of five members was appointed early in May to visit Canada. The members of the Commission were: Rev. Leslie T. Pennington, Mr. Charles L. Marburg, Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, Dr. Roy M. Houghton and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson. The object of the visitation was to hold quiet conferences with selected leaders in several Canadian cities to talk over the mutual problems of our two countries created by the war. The commission met groups of leaders in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London and secured the cooperation of about 100 outstanding churchmen, educators and laymen for efforts to strengthen a Council of the World Alliance in Canada.

In August the General Secretary visited British Columbia and Western Canada, furthering the same purpose.

SOUTH AMERICA

Contacts are developing in a number of the South American countries. Dr. Fenwick has been helpful. Dr. John R. Mott, special representative of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance, visited Mexico, Brazil and the Argentine.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

1. Promotion of Peace Committees for study and cooperation in the churches throughout the nation.

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2. Material furnished to these committees to help them in their work.
3. Publication of the *News Letter* continues as an instrument in helping to promote educational programs. Reading lists have been expanded, and supplements issued from time to time on particular problems. An interchange of peace projects between the various churches and church groups has been established.
4. Worship material has been prepared and distributed to local and interfaith groups.
5. A study packet was prepared under the title of "The American Churches and the War in Europe" containing 8 publications, together with a study guide, reading list and worship services. This project was in collaboration with the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches.
6. Publication of varied study material to meet the needs of particular study groups.

INFORMATION SERVICE

Supplies bibliographies and makes suggestions for studies to individuals, schools, colleges, lay and church study groups.

Supplied exhibits and material for distribution to church and lay study groups, colleges, schools, regional conferences and libraries. To give an idea of the geographical distribution, the following were among those to receive the above:

Geographical distribution (partial)

State Teachers College, Kirksville	Missouri
State Planning Conference, Rochester	New York
University of Toledo	Ohio
Southwest Regional Conference of United Christian Youth Conference, Glendale	California
Interdenominational Conference, Pacific Palisades	California
Westminster Interdenominational Conference	Nevada
Christian Leadership County Conventions	New York
Council of Churches, Buffalo	New York
Library of Sweet Briar College	Virginia
Library of Martha Washington College	Virginia
Library of University of Minnesota	Minnesota
Northwestern University, School of Education	Illinois
Louisiana State University	Louisiana

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Curriculum Laboratory, University of Florida	<i>Florida</i>
Middle West Student Conference	
Duke University, School of Religion, Durham	<i>North Carolina</i>
North Cache High School	<i>Utah</i>
Virginia Junior College	<i>Minnesota</i>
Central College	<i>Arkansas</i>
Department of Research, Denver Public Schools	<i>Colorado</i>
High School, Cambridge	<i>Kansas</i>
Weber College, Ogden	<i>Utah</i>
Albion College	<i>Michigan</i>
University of Texas	<i>Texas</i>
YWCA, Houston	<i>Texas</i>
Silliman University	<i>Philippine Islands</i>
Federation of Women's Clubs Convention, Sterling	<i>Kansas</i>
Rhode Island Baptist Convention, Westerly	<i>Rhode Island</i>
Christian Youth Council, Baltimore	<i>Maryland</i>
Methodist Board of Education, Spartanburg	<i>South Carolina</i>

Subject Classification

Christian Attitudes Toward War	Children's material
Organizing Peace Committees	Pacifism
Study of Organization of Peace	Causes of War
Selective Service	Trade Agreements
Conscientious Objector	Peaceful Change
International Relations	Studies of Peace Movement
History of World Peace	Studies of Foundations
Orations on Peace	Worship Material

SOME COMMENTS ON MATERIAL FURNISHED BY INFORMATION SERVICE

State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri—

Please accept our most sincere thanks for the valuable materials which you have so kindly sent for our course on World Peace. This is an invaluable addition to our Library and we assure you will not only be useful for the course on World Peace but for many other studies. We are greatly encouraged by the cooperation and interest which you have shown in our course.

Keuka College, Keuka Park, New York—

Your material has all been received and placed in the exhibit for the County conventions. We appreciate very much your cooperation in this way and I believe that this will be a means of

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giving very wide distribution of your literature as well as knowledge of that for which there is a small charge. We appreciate very much your cooperation in this way.

Society of Congregational Christian Women of the State of New York, Rochester, New York—

Your generous contribution of material for our State Planning Conference at Rochester last week was greatly appreciated, particularly the Worship Services. Both the ministers and the women availed themselves of the literature, which they felt would be very useful for Study and discussion groups throughout the State.

Mrs. Lyle Jordan Michael, Westerville, Ohio—

In response to my request for material on the refugees, you sent me very fine material for the Lancaster Pennsylvania church women's exhibit. May I express my appreciation for your fine cooperation.

University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio—

I greatly appreciate your immediate response to my letter asking for material dealing with the Conscientious Objector.

Council of Churches of Buffalo & Erie County, Buffalo, New York—

I was very much impressed with the recent sheaf of printed material.

INSTITUTES

1. Milwaukee, Wisconsin (January). Three days. Largely attended by ministers and churchmen, embracing the city and the state.
2. Ripon, Wisconsin. The Third Annual Institute was held late in January.
3. Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida. An Institute held there in February attracted a large attendance and nationwide publicity.

SEMINARS

The Church Peace Union and World Alliance have cooperated with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and other organizations in a number of seminars. The most important were:

1. National Study Conference on "The Churches and the International Situation," held in Philadelphia in February, at which members of the staff served as group leaders.
2. United Christian Youth Movement, at Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, in August, with Mr. Fagley, of staff, as leader.

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CONFERENCES

1. Under direction of General Secretary. A series of conferences were held in the southwest in June at St. Louis and Springfield, Missouri; Carthage, Missouri; Joplin, Missouri; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Kansas City, Missouri; Topeka, Kansas.

2. Under direction of Harry N. Holmes in May. Another series were held at Harrisburg, Johnstown, Altoona, Erie, Pennsylvania; Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, New York.

3. A conference was held in Cincinnati in cooperation with the Federation of Churches and peace societies. (Mr. Holmes, Mr. Fagley, Dr. Atkinson).

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

The World Alliance has secured an active list of 780 Corresponding Members located in practically every state and territory of the Union as well as abroad. Leaders in their community, these members act as points of contact for us throughout the country, distributing our literature and promoting our program. Through them the World Alliance makes its purpose and activities known over wide areas and can secure immediate and appropriate action on important occasions and issues.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS AND MINORITIES

Three major problems were emphasized in the work of Committee:

1. Work for refugees in detention camps in France. At a meeting the Committee formulated the following statement:

At present, five months after the Armistice between France and Germany, there are—according to the most credible evidence—approximately 100,000 men, women and children detained in about twelve camps scattered throughout the area of unoccupied France. People of all creeds and nationalities, most of them from German occupied territory—Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Holland—and a considerable number from Spain.

Nazi and Fascist prisoners were released under the terms of the Armistice, but victims of Nazism are still detained. Their numbers have been substantially increased during the past two weeks

by 10,000 German residents of Jewish faith recently deported from southwestern Germany. The reports in the papers of Sunday, November 17, refer to the releases as stated above, but ignore this larger group that swells the numbers of those still detained.

The plight of all these people is desperate. Thousands of them came into France under what is known as the "right of asylum." France permitted their entry as refugees. But at the beginning of the war they were arrested and thrown into the camps without explanation or hearing, and without opportunity to obtain counsel. Many have been unable to communicate with their homes or friends—to obtain help or assistance of any sort.

The conditions of the camps, according to reports of people who had been inmates, is appalling: woefully insufficient food, practically no sanitation, no beds to sleep in, and no possibility of rest day or night because of the constant fight against a variety of tormenting vermin. Most of the camps were not prepared to be camps at all. Old garages, old prisons, tumble-down buildings of all sorts are being used, some are described as "pig sties not fit for the lowest type of person, much less for self-respecting men and women from good homes." Bad water and an inadequate supply in many camps have caused serious epidemics of dysentery and typhoid. The death rate is high and growing higher. In general, there is inadequate medical care, and the stories of cruelty and brutalization of prisoners are almost unbelievable.

The Committee emphasizes the fact that 90 per cent of these persons are obscure "every-day" people of no political importance to France or Germany, that the war in France is now over and that they should be allowed to leave. Great difficulties have been raised in connection with the release of any of them, and even when released complications arise because exit visas from the country are refused them.

The Committee urges three things:

- a) The release of these unhappy people.
- b) Until released, the Committee asks that the camps be cleaned up and kept clean and sanitary and that food, water, proper sanitation and medical care be furnished those who must remain.

- c) The granting of exit visas to those able and willing to leave the country. Many petty restrictions and annoying curtailing of rights are holding up a large number of people who now have visas from other countries and who have the means and transportation necessary for leaving France.

Be it resolved that these recommendations be given the widest publicity and that a letter be written to His Excellency, M. Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, with the earnest request that it be transmitted to the Vichy government as an expression of an influential part of the American people.

It was further voted that a committee be authorized to go to Washington to consult with the Ambassador regarding further plans of this Committee.

The ties between America and France are strong. Each has helped the other in her hour of need and presumably may be called upon again in the future. It is, therefore, a shock to the American people to learn of these conditions in France, and of the persecution of innocent and unoffending people, guiltless of any share or blame in this war.

In making effective this resolution, a Committee of three (Dr. Lathrop, Mr. Charles Marburg, Dr. Atkinson) had an interview with the French Ambassador, His Excellency, M. Gaston Henry-Haye, and secured from him a promise to help facilitate the purposes of the Committee. The Committee of three also conferred with the American Red Cross, State Department, and Treasury Department, and were assured of cooperation.

The Committee sponsored a meeting held in the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, December 17, at which Princess Catherine Radziwill, Walter Hampden, Dr. Bruno Weil, Michael Williams, Mrs. Bruno Weil, Dr. William P. Merrill, Dr. John H. Lathrop were the speakers. About 700 people were present.

Resolutions were passed empowering the chairman to send to the Commandant of each detention camp in France a request for the release of such prisoners as could be released; for betterment of physical, mental, moral conditions, for those who cannot be released, and for facilitating the granting of exit visas to those able to leave France.

The Director of the American Committee was instructed to call together a group representative of different agencies interested in the refugee question for the purpose of forming a united committee.

Following the meeting, a radio program was given over WMCA, in which Walter Hampden and Michael Williams took part. Announcement of the work of the Committee was given by the announcer, and also by Mr. Williams.

Thus, Committee completed its task as set out in the resolution.

2. The Committee also agreed to arrange for a series of conferences in cooperation with the Council Against Intolerance in America. Owing to other and more pressing needs, these meetings were deferred until 1941.

3. Food Relief—In cooperation with the Church Peace Union, the World Alliance, and the Congregational Churches, the Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities participated in a conference held in the Pennsylvania Hotel to discuss this question. The Committee believes that whatever is done in the way of meeting the appalling needs of Europe should be done through the agency of the Red Cross.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

1. American Red Cross. June 30 appointed as Red Cross Sunday. 5,000 appeals sent to our constituents.

2. Food Relief in occupied territories. Upon a suggestion from the Congregational Churches, the World Alliance and Church Peace Union acted as sponsors for a meeting held at the Pennsylvania Hotel on November 25, 1940, when this matter was discussed. The principal speakers were Dr. Clarence Pickett, Mr. Herbert Agar, Mrs. Robert C. Dexter, and a representative from one of the European democracies. Bishop McConnell presided.

3. American Unitarian Association, in its relief work, through Dr. Robert Dexter. Helped sponsor visit to Europe on a relief mission of Dr. and Mrs. Dexter.

4. American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression. Furnished speakers. Stimulated discussion in meetings arranged by the Church Peace Union and World Alliance, and in local churches.

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5. Committee to Study the Organization of Peace.
6. National Peace Conference.
7. Catholic Association for International Peace. Made a grant and cooperated in programs.
8. World Council of Churches. Made a grant to the American Committee and helped in distribution of literature and arrangements for discussion of program.
9. United Student Peace Committee. Close affiliation through organization and individual initiative. Made grant.
10. Committee on International Relations of the Congregational Churches. The General Secretary took part in the General Council held in Berkeley in August; was chairman of the committee that formulated the report which was unanimously adopted.
11. American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts.
12. Council against Intolerance in America.

PUBLICATIONS

News Letter. Published monthly, except in July and August. (Total circulation 10 issues—147,819)

Building a Peace Committee in the Church (reprint). (15,000)

A 10-Point Program for Peace (reprint). (10,000)

Worship Services for Peace and Brotherhood (new publication). (3,000)

Study Packet (new publication).

Racial Minorities in the United States (new publication).

Relief for Refugees (published as a supplement to the February *News Letter*). (16,500)

Christian Attitudes in a Warring World (new publication—supplement to the September *News Letter*). (25,000)

Selective Service Act, 1940 (published as a supplement to the October *News Letter*). (15,500)

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Statement and Program of the World Alliance (published as supplement to the November *News Letter*). (16,000)

European War Relief Policies (published as a supplement to the December *News Letter*). (18,000)

Christmas Devotion (distributed with December *News Letter*). (30,000)

Peace Project Questionnaire (circulated with December *News Letter*).

Twenty-five questions on the Organization of Peace for use in Discussions by Religious Groups. (3,000)

II

INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORTS ON "WORK ABROAD"

The reports which follow are not published as a complete statement of all that the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches is doing in the countries of Europe.

No adequate reports could be secured.

The fact that this world organization continues during the war, and is able to function even in a limited way is encouraging. We have no word from the Scandinavian countries; the occupied countries under German domination; Italy; Spain; Germany and Portugal. Of the thirty-three National Councils some have disappeared with the destruction of their governments. Others are so beset with immediate danger that they can do nothing. Most of the channels of communication are blocked.

The reports we have received and those made up from various letters and fragments of information gleaned during the last months of 1940 reveal a determination on the part of the World Alliance Councils and their officers to keep the faith and go forward with the work as they can, with faith in the cause of ultimate world organization and peace, hope for the future and trust in God.

III

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY, M. HENRIOD—INTERNATIONAL OFFICE
OF THE WORLD ALLIANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP
THROUGH THE CHURCHES

Many of our past regular activities have been and have to remain suspended or are meeting with serious obstacles or interference: such as international meetings, public speaking, collective thinking, and action. Others are perforce reduced: travel of secretaries, study work, and even correspondence.

On the other hand, by the simple act of maintaining our existence, by continuing to do what can still be done, by helping to save lives and souls in distress among these helpless victims of war, by practical acts of solidarity, we shall not only be true to our ultimate objective, but shall contribute to uphold faith and courage, maintain and deepen the fellowship and confidence within our constituency, and render a true witness to our common faith.

CONTACTS AND INFORMATION

Circulation of reports and private correspondence, etc. They do not reach easily their destination, answers are infrequent and guarded, but they mean a great deal to those nearly cut off from the outside world. I propose to send to all our Councils a Christmas Message.

Use of the Press and Information Service. Prepared weekly it is still used in the religious press of many countries. There is a substantial increase in subscriptions, and some new outlets in South America and India have been found. The World Alliance co-operates in issuing it with the World Council and other agencies.

Direct Visitation. Since July I have been able to visit with our officers and national leaders in the Balkans on the occasion of the Joint Novi Sad Regional Conference, the effect of which was very marked in the countries concerned, as illustrated by the place given to it in the press of Greece, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. I visited Sweden in September, meeting en route with several of our German colleagues and staying with the Christian staff entrusted with the moral and spiritual work among prisoners of war. In Sweden I was able to meet with a number of Bishops, including Bishops from

Finland, Norway and Denmark, all of whom expressed the hope that our work would be continued. I addressed one meeting in Stockholm and one in Uppsala, and as an outcome I received a few days ago a generous contribution of several thousand francs on behalf of the needs of the Protestant Churches in France.

Conditions permitting, I propose to visit France, and soon after, Hungary and the Balkans. Dates are as yet uncertain as weeks are needed for obtaining the necessary visas.

I remain on the look-out for possibilities of other visits.

Indirect Visitation. Through the visits of fellow-workers in Christian organizations, I have been able to resume and maintain contact with colleagues of National Councils in countries which I cannot visit personally.

Short Leaflets. Churches are alive as never before to their responsibilities and to the message required by the new situation, and more open than they were a few years ago not only to their vocations in their respective countries but also to the necessity of a common front against materialistic ideologies, as shown for instance by the demand in the Balkans for documentation to oppose more effectively materialistic Communism and to contribute to a new world order. In this respect also church leaders and their Christian constituency need and request study and information material. I have agreed to cooperate in the preparation of a series of leaflets.

PRACTICAL SERVICES: TO PRISONERS, INTERNEES, DEPORTED CIVILIANS, REFUGEES, ETC.

Through "ECCO" (Emergency Committee of Christian Organizations) in Geneva, created at the outset of the war, and cooperating with the Red Cross, I have taken a part in the efforts made to help with moral and spiritual services to be rendered to various categories of victims of the war. ECCO branches have been established in the Scandinavian and other European countries, and since May their activities have been multiplied; several of our colleagues in various countries are active in securing funds and rendering services.

The YMCA and the YWCA are particularly active in welfare work among prisoners of war and women refugees respectively.

Prisoners of War. A Commission, on which I serve, has been set up in Geneva also to supply or develop a *Chaplaincy Service to Prisoners of War*. We are cooperating with the work done among prisoners in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Netherlands Indies, and occupied France, and are in a position to act directly in Germany where there are millions of prisoners, mostly French, but also Poles and British, with the help of the Evangelisches Hilfswerk für Internierte und Kriegsgefangene.

When in Berlin I conferred with a number of the workers from neutral countries among French and British prisoners of war. Pastoral visitation was made and is to be repeated by our Vice-Chairman, Professor Courvoisier from Geneva. His visit led to the starting of regular services of worship in several camps, and was for many groups of Protestant prisoners the first visit they had had and a unique occasion of comfort and hope. Sermons and orders of service have been prepared to be used in more than a hundred camps. Thanks to the generosity of the American Bible Society and others, thousands of copies of the Scriptures were provided via Geneva, new editions are being printed for distribution. There is also a great demand for religious books. We endeavour to cope with it. We have already obtained lists of Protestant French and British prisoners, and of a number of interned chaplains and pastors, the latter to be used regularly to minister to the spiritual needs in the camps.

I propose to cooperate regularly and effectively in this work during 1941.

Internees in Switzerland. Since June more than 30,000 officers and soldiers of the French Armies and units of the Polish and British Armies have been interned in Switzerland. The YMCA has initiated excellent training courses to provide sport, educational and cultural activities among them. Quite a number of priests are among the internees, ministering to Roman Catholics. We have set up a special Commission, responsible for holding religious services and visiting the Protestants scattered among the internees. I have visited several of the camps, and am actively supporting the work done by a young Swiss pastor accepted as Chaplain by the Swiss authorities; we are also providing the interned with Bibles and religious literature, which are much in demand. It is probable that the 30,000 French internees will be allowed shortly to return to France on the basis of a German-French agreement.

Refugees. Our leaders in the Scandinavian countries and especially in Finland have been very active in helping to meet the material, moral and spiritual needs of the population of some 500,000 evacuated from the part of Finland taken over by Soviet Russia. The same is true of evacuees from the Baltic states and Poland to Germany. The Churches in Hungary and in Bulgaria are similarly active in the readjustment in Transylvania and in the Dobrudja.

Probably the most difficult and painful situation occurred in unoccupied France with the millions of people who fled before the German armies from Holland, Belgium and Northern France. A large proportion of the natives of these countries and areas have been allowed to return home. But Southern France has still to cope with not less than one million aliens, most of them unemployed and destitute, in addition to large numbers of French Alsatians and "Lorrains" expelled from their homeland without the hope or prospect of return. Shortage of food and of other necessities, as unoccupied France is entirely cut off from her normal source of supply in North Africa, threatens to become catastrophic in the winter. The fate of aliens is particularly critical as tens of thousands of them supported by the French Government have now been ordered to be interned in crowded camps and as their numbers are still being increased by railway-loads sent from the Rhineland with thousands of non-Aryans.

Together with the Central Office for Inter-Church Aid (Dr. Keller), the World Council of Churches (Dr. Freudenberg, secretary for Refugees), we are doing what we can to carry on relief and support for a number of individual cases.

As Pastor Toureille, when demobilized could not be used in the ministry of the Church (overfilled with refugee pastors not allowed to return to their former parishes), the Protestant Federation of Churches have commissioned him to serve as chaplain and worker among the Czech, non-Aryans, and other refugees scattered in Southern France and now to a large degree crowded into camps.

FINANCES

Mr. Fatio will send you at the end of the year the total of our income and expenditure. We are most grateful to the Church Peace Union for their contribution for 1940, which has enabled us

to cope with our obligations, and rendered possible the maintenance of valuable, if reduced, contacts by correspondence and visitation and payment of salaries.

CONCLUSION

It may become increasingly difficult to travel and correspond within Europe as well as to communicate adequately with America. Churches and Christian organizations already hampered in several countries may suffer even more. This renders all the more valuable and important the continuance of visitation and contacts where they can be made, and of acting as Good Samaritans, and preparing for the time when the rebuilding of our poor world can be resumed. At that time those who have kept up faith and maintained bridges will be able to contribute to a truly constructive and lasting peace through understanding.

Yours very sincerely,

HENRY LOUIS HENRIOD

IV

REPORT FROM FRANCE

I can scarcely give you news except about myself and my immediate surroundings for as we are forbidden to correspond with the occupied zone, I am cut off from a large part of my family and from nearly all my friends. On the other hand, from a general point of view, the newspapers say almost nothing. They confine themselves to giving the official communiques, which only contain a part of the truth. Whoever wishes to form a reasonable, objective opinion, has great difficulty in so doing.

As far as my family is concerned, all is as well as can be expected. From the national point of view, all is obscurity and chaos. Our military defeat contributes a very disturbing enigma. We are told that it is the result of our bad internal and foreign politics, of the detestable governments which succeeded each other, of the insufficiency of our birth rate, etc. I am willing to admit this; there is truth in all of it, but all that does not suffice to explain everything. There still remains a mystery—a mystery which is not so deep if one examines it directly. But one recoils from the truth which is partially apparent, and is

terrifying. What one sees is that all happened as though the defeat had been desired, planned, or at least, as if it had been accepted willingly, because it permitted certain political parties to seize the power. This impression grows, becomes affirmed, conquers little by little the majority of minds.

Yes, these are indeed dark days in which we are living. I am not speaking only of the material difficulties which are, however, great. The alimentary restrictions are very hard. The most essential foods are reduced to a minimum: bread, meat, sugar, lard, oil and coffee. We, who live in the country, suffer less for we raise vegetables, poultry, milk and fruit. But we suffer much from the lack of lighting facilities. We have no electricity. We can only have light by kerosene. For this month, however, we received, in the community where I live, only twenty liters of kerosene to be divided among fifty families. The long winter evenings will have to be passed in darkness. Laundry is becoming a serious problem because there is no soap. Due to the lack of gasoline we can only circulate on foot or on bicycles.

All this we can endure without complaint. But there is the moral suffering that is incomparably harder. It is not so much the surprise and bitterness caused by the military defeat and the rapid and total crumbling of the army, but rather the moral humiliation to which we find ourselves reduced. We feel ourselves engulfed in lies, we are drowned in the incoherences and contradictions of a government bent on proclaiming, in order to justify itself, the political, economic and spiritual failure of France, wishing to establish itself against all who wanted this war, maintaining that the country, from the first, should have bowed down before the indisputable word of an irreproachable Hitler. We finally are reaching the conclusion that it is all incomprehensible. . . .

As for me, I have not abandoned all activity. The proximity of a concentration camp of foreign women, eight thousand in number, mostly German Jewesses, has led me to take charge of these unfortunate people. I have helped a certain number of them to get out of the camp, obtaining certificates of shelter for them, placing them in families. I have offered hospitality to some of them in my home. Several are married to Germans, Czechs, Poles engaged in the Foreign Legion. I have helped to reunite these families by procuring

for the husbands work certificates without which they could not return from Algeria or from Marne in France. All this necessitates a multitude of steps with the authorities, letters to write, numerous trips. Ever since the Armistice I have given much time to this work. I have operated under difficult conditions, for anti-semitism has been imposed upon the new regime by Hitler. I say imposed, because it is quite certain that this anti-semitism is not at all shared by the population.

This work has also been rendered difficult by the lack of means of transportation and especially by the lack of financial resources. I have been obliged to use my own personal resources, all of which are not at my disposal. In fact, as the banks are in Paris and all communication by mail forbidden between the unoccupied and occupied zones, it is no longer possible to receive anything from my bank nor, for the same reason, from my checking account. If this situation is prolonged, I have no idea how I shall subsist. I have not received, because it was impossible to send it to me, the installment of the C.P.U. for this year. Under these circumstances I have not been able to do all that was necessary and which I should liked to have done, yet I have rendered real services. I am anxious, moreover, to continue to do as much as possible.

I have just received some information which seems to me very interesting. I immediately wrote to you about it. I have learned that the "Unitarian Service" has transmitted to French families, an invitation from fifteen thousand families in the United States who offer to receive French children in their homes until better days return to us. It is a generous offer which will reach the hearts of the French people. But in order to carry out this idea, there will be a lot of preparatory work to do. The children must be chosen, grouped in convoys and arrangements made for their transportation. I heartily offer my services for this work and place myself entirely at the disposition of the "Unitarian Service," including the crossings to accompany the convoys of children to the U.S.A. Will you transmit immediately my proposal to our Unitarian friends with my congratulations for their worthy enterprise.

V

REPORT FROM PROFESSOR STEFAN ZANKOW, SECRETARY FOR THE
BALKANS, SOFIA, BULGARIA

In *Bulgaria* our work is being continued. We are chiefly concerned to maintain and strengthen a peaceful atmosphere in our country through the press, especially the Church press, and personal effort. This is not very easy; for Bulgaria has become the meeting place of the most different kinds of propaganda from outside. In our National Council, we are all agreed that we can fulfill our duty only through the Christian way to peace and the Christian work for peace. The Youth Committee is working on regularly as before; it holds meetings every week or fortnight, where all questions of the present time are discussed from the point of view of the World Alliance.

Recently we, and especially I, have been concerned about a Bill for "The Protection of the Nation," because first of all relations with international bodies would be made difficult or impossible and that would affect our World Alliance and the inter-confessional Christian Associations (Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and S.C.M.); and secondly, because there is a distinct though not extreme anti-semitic tendency in it. Wherever this wind may be coming from, it is completely foreign to the Bulgarian nation and the Bulgarian educated public opinion, and still more to the spirit of our Church. On several occasions I called together all our oecumenical and inter-confessional bodies for consultation so that we might prepare ourselves for any situation. I, myself, have gone to the highest State quarters in order to try to clear up the situation and prevent any extreme measures or injustices. I was assured that our oecumenical work, including that of the World Alliance, would not be hindered by the passing of this Bill. The Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Church has also presented an official protest to the Government against anti-semitism and the promulgation of so-called "Aryan laws" in Bulgaria. Big societies, such as the Association of Bulgarian lawyers, the Association of Bulgarian doctors, and a large proportion of the most highly regarded Bulgarian authors, have spoken out against this Bill. It is not yet known what will happen to this Bill (it is now in Parliament).

I am greatly supported in my work by the faithful collaboration of our friend Archbishop Stefan and Bishop Paissi, who send their greetings.

In *Roumania*. What has been recently happening is truly tragic from every point of view. The Roumanian nation is a fine and religious nation. Obviously its leadership has led it astray. And then there are the intrigues, propagandas, interests, competitions, which come from outside. Nobody can foresee what may yet happen in Roumania. In such conditions it is clear that our World Alliance and oecumenical work has been very much at a standstill, especially in the last weeks, with the earthquake and the political unrest and murders. In such conditions, I had to postpone my journey to Roumania, and I must still wait for a little, until the atmosphere has become calmer, at least in Bucharest. I remain in active correspondence with my friends there. All our friends and collaborators are safe. There is, however, unrest in Church circles, especially among the Bishops and theologians. The Iron Guard Movement wishes to carry out a big reform in the Church. It has already set up a Reform Commission of its own, under the presidency of a member of the Iron Guard whom I know well. Nobody knows where this reform will lead. In any case they want to depose Patriarch Nikodim and set up our friend Metropolitan Nicolai Balau of Transylvania as Patriarch. It is not certain whether Metropolitan Nikolai will agree. The Theological Faculty of Czernowitz has been transferred to Sutshava in Southern Bukhonia, and the Kishinev Faculty has been transferred to Jassi. The well-known theological professor and author, Nicifor Krainik, is coming from Bucharest to Sofia to give some lectures. I hope to visit Bucharest about Christmas time.

Greece. Greece has already been involved in the conflagration of war. That is very sad. I am in correspondence with Professor Bratiotis.

In *Yugoslavia* the Church situation has improved somewhat through the reconciliation of Bishop Nicolai Velemirovitch with Patriarch Gavriilo. I intend to visit the Bishop of Novi Sad very soon and will keep you in touch.

VI

REPORT ON WORK OF THE WORLD ALLIANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Commission of the Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility.

The Commission works in association with the *Council on the Christian Faith and the Common Life*. It incorporates the *British Christian Council* and the *English Christian Social Council*. It is recognized as the *British Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches*.

The Commission has suffered a grievous loss through the death of Canon Thompson Elliott. As Treasurer, as International Secretary for Great Britain of the World Alliance and as Chairman of the Churches Group, he will be sorely missed for he brought to these offices a rare combination of enthusiasm and practical common sense. In paying tribute to his memory at the opening of the Commission's summer meeting, the Archbishop of York said: "Canon Elliott was a man of wide interests and sympathies who had travelled extensively and was familiar with the churches and peoples of many lands. He had the gift of direct and pleasing speech by which he was able to convey with great vigor the Christian message and its implications for our times. He threw himself enthusiastically into the work of the Commission and in no way conserved his strength. The end came suddenly as he would have wished."

The membership of the Commission has been strengthened through the co-option of Canon Narborough, Provost of Southwark; the Rev. R. E. Parsons, National Society of the Church of England; the Rev. H. A. Hamilton, Secretary of the Young People's Department of the Congregational Union; and the Rev. John Muir, who has succeeded Dr. James Patrick as Secretary of the Scottish Churches Committee of the World Alliance. Three further changes in personnel fall to be reported: the Bishop of London has been nominated by the Archbishops to fill the vacancy caused by Canon Thompson Elliott's death: the Rev. Wilfred Robinson, the new General Secretary of the Christian Auxiliary Movement, succeeds the Rev. John Drewett.

The offices which Canon Thompson Elliott held in connection with the Commission's work have now been filled. The new Treasurer is the Very Rev. E. N. Porter Goff, Provost of Portsmouth, who has for long been deeply interested in the work of the World Alliance. To the great satisfaction of all concerned, the Bishop of London has consented to be Chairman of the Churches Group. Until it is possible to make an appointment in terms of the constitution, the Rev. W. T. Elmslie, Chairman of the Department on International Friendship, will act as International Secretary in Great Britain of the World Alliance.

The offices at 20, Balcombe Street which the Commission shared with the Christian News-Letter, have twice suffered damage through enemy action, the second bomb rendering them unusable. Fortunately it had been decided after the first attack to vacate the premises and to seek quarters where the work might be carried on under more favorable conditions. The Christian News-Letter is now established at Arlosh Hall, Mansfield Road, Oxford, and the Commission's new address for all correspondence is 21, Meadow Way Green, Letchworth, Herts. Through the kindness of the authorities of the Presbyterian Church of England, the Commission has office accommodations in Presbyterian Church House, 86, Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1, where committee meetings and interviews are held.

Conditions in London after air-raiding began and their effect upon office arrangements inevitably involved a certain amount of disorganization. In particular, they have imposed vexatious delay upon one part of the Commission's work. We had hoped to be able to announce publication of the Report on the Evacuation Survey, but the later stages of its preparation have been grievously retarded. The work is now being pushed forward as fast as possible.

The work of the Joint-Committee on the Welfare of Internees and Prisoners of War goes forward steadily and is greatly facilitated by the more settled conditions which now prevail in the internment camps. As a result of consultation with the local clergy and ministers, satisfactory provision has been made for religious services and other spiritual ministrations in the Isle of Man camps, where the bulk of the civilian internees are accommodated. We hope to give a full account of this work in a future issue of our Bulletin.

VII

LETTER FROM AN OFFICIAL OF THE WORLD ALLIANCE NOW A
REFUGEE FROM ONE OF THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

The conditions of life in Berlin are most unfavorable in every respect. The food situation is extremely bad. Practically all foods are rationed as well as clothing and most other articles. Even with permits to buy, the articles are not always forthcoming and are at best of poor quality. This was of great importance to us, as a cold winter was approaching and the few clothes we were able to bring with us were not sufficient. My whole family possesses only 72 kilo of luggage, including a typewriter, and no warm clothes at all. Here in Lisbon the situation is entirely different: although it is mid-winter, the weather is warmer than in Nice and it is generally possible to walk about without a coat. Returning to the situation in Germany, you may perhaps be of the opinion that the difficulties there exist only in the imagination of British propagandists. Unfortunately, conditions there are worse than is generally known abroad. It is true that during the autumn it was possible to obtain vegetables and fruit, which were "imported" from Holland and other occupied countries. Such supplies, of course, soon ran short. The only vegetables now obtainable in Germany are cabbages and carrots, often impregnated with chemicals to preserve them. The occupied countries cannot be expected to produce any more foodstuffs. Most of them normally import food. In such countries as Holland and Belgium, the situation is extremely serious, as agriculture is to a great extent disorganized. The same applies to Norway. Denmark, although comparatively well off in this respect, has no real exportable surplus, as her agriculture depends on imported feeds and fertilizers. Supplies from Soviet Russia are purely fictitious, as they have far less than enough for themselves. Their total export trade before the War was less than that of Denmark, to say nothing of countries like Belgium and Holland. Although they will contract to deliver anything at any time, the goods are either not forthcoming, or it is impossible to transport them. For instance, although they are supposed to be supplying the

Germans with oil, they have now contracted to buy oil themselves from the Roumanians. Such a state of affairs is beginning to tell, even after only 14 months of war. From the New Year the ration of meat is being halved and will stand at 600 grams per person per week. It is the same with everything else, although bread can still be had in considerable quantities. Typical of conditions is the fact that the sale of dog-meat has been authorized from the 1st of January. In the opinion of experts, who have first-hand information and have visited the occupied countries as well as Germany, supplies might be sufficient, although in reduced quantity, till next spring. But after that, a general European famine seems unavoidable in 1941-1942.

As regards industry and transport, conditions are little better. The German railroad system is overburdened and the replacement of rolling-stock and other materials is out of the question. It is impossible to obtain even the most insignificant manufactured goods, such as pipes or water-taps within a period of less than 2 years. Of course, this does not so much show the lack of supplies as the fact that everything is sacrificed to War production.

It was, of course, not so much for those reasons that we were so anxious to leave Germany. What we were afraid of were the activities of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. Their influence there is very great and the Germans will go to any lengths to please these gentlemen. In spite of supposed German anti-Communism, nothing is left undone to keep on the right side of Moscow. The reception of Comrade Molotov in Berlin was a proof of this. The new Soviet Ambassador in Berlin is Dekanozov, the man who supervised the liquidation of our state. It was not beyond the bounds of possibility that the Bolsheviks might demand political refugees to be returned, as was the case when Italy entered the war, or at best, put a check upon their liberty and activities. Should such demands be made, the Germans would find it difficult to refuse them, even if they had wanted to. It is difficult to understand what lies behind the German-Soviet political flirtations. The Soviet armed forces, as my son and myself had occasion to observe at first hand, are more in the nature of an armed mob than an organized military force. This opinion is shared by the Germans and also by some of the Soviets themselves.

The supplies they are able to deliver are but small in quantity, but perhaps in Germany's present condition, they are invaluable and indispensable. The broad outlines of Soviet policy are clear and have not changed. They bank on the exhaustion of all combatants or at least of Germany, and hope to be the first to march into Berlin, thus igniting a general revolutionary conflagration throughout Europe at the least, and at best including the British Empire and America. Although the Germans are well aware of this fact, they apparently do not find themselves in a position to liquidate the Soviet Union. General military opinion has it, however, that such an operation from the purely military point of view would be easier than any of the campaigns Germany has undertaken.

There is, however, another side of the picture: the German people and especially the workers are far from being the united force they are supposed to be. Communism is rife among them and gains support from the Nazi party itself, which is continuously drifting towards the left. This is so much so that it is now difficult to distinguish between the Soviet and Nazi outlook, although there is still a great difference in practice. For instance, the War which began as a war against the aggressors of Germany became a war against plutocracies and is now one against international capitalism, as Hitler mentioned in his last speech. It is now difficult to see the difference between this and the Soviet outlook. Discontent gains ground from two other causes: the first are the British air-raids. Although, Berlin has as yet not suffered greatly, other cities in Germany, especially in the Western provinces—Düsseldorf, Köln, Bremen, Kiel, Hamburg—have had no peace for months and have suffered great damage. In Berlin itself, factories and warehouses have been blown up and burnt. Berlin is especially vulnerable in this respect. As the German people had always been assured by Marshal Goering that it was impossible for enemy aircraft to penetrate through their defences, few proper air-raid shelters have been provided. However, during the three months of our stay in Berlin, although there were air-raids four or five times a week, the number of British aircraft brought down did not reach 10. The moral effect of these air-raids is great. The Germans, being well disciplined, wake at the sound of the sirens and troop down to the cold and damp

cellars, where they often spend the whole night. The 4 million inhabitants of Berlin, sitting in their cellars, use their time to abuse everything and everybody and even showing admiration for the RAF for its skill in conducting raids over such great distances.

Another cause of dissatisfaction connected with the air-raids is that the Germans are beginning to realize that their press and propaganda cannot be relied on and open scepticism is often expressed.

You will now understand our effort to leave Germany and our joy at finding ourselves in Portugal, a country of good food, kind people, sun and blue skies. It has the advantage of being the cheapest as well as the most peaceful country in Europe. What are we to do next?

REPORT ON AUDIT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1940

(Copy)

CHAMBELLAN, BERGER & WELTI
Certified Public Accountants
92 Liberty Street, New York

January 13, 1941

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
The Church Peace Union
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We have audited the books, records and accounts of
THE CHURCH PEACE UNION
for the year ended December 31, 1940, and submit the following
exhibits and schedules prepared therefrom:

EXHIBIT

A—BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1940
Schedule

A-1—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements from
January 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940

B—STATUS OF REVENUES FOR 1940
AT DECEMBER 31, 1940

C—STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1940
AT DECEMBER 31, 1940

COMMENTS

Securities and Other Investments—\$1,872,902.02

The securities owned and the investments in bonds and mortgages were verified by direct confirmation to us by your custodian, The New York Trust Company. The details of your securities and investments are shown in a report submitted to you under separate cover.

REVENUE

All revenues have been fully accounted for to our satisfaction. A summary of the revenue for the year ended December 31, 1940 is as follows:

Revenue received	\$112,991.25
Revenue anticipated	109,400.00
Excess of revenue received (Exhibit B)	<u>\$ 3,591.25</u>

Appropriations and Expenditures

All expenditures for the year ended December 31, 1940 were checked and were supported by duly authorized vouchers. The detail of these expenditures is shown in Exhibit C, and in summarized form is as follows:

Appropriations per budget	\$109,400.00	
Actual expenditures	104,824.24	
Unexpended balance of appropriations	\$6,972.13	
Overexpended balance of appropriations	2,396.37	
Net Unexpended (Exhibit C)	\$	4,575.76

Endowment Fund—\$1,893,840.15

The changes in the Endowment Fund for the year 1940 are as follows:

Balance—January 1, 1940	\$1,887,672.26	
Add: Profit on sale of securities	\$ 900.88	
Revenue in excess of anticipated income (Exhibit B)	3,591.25	
Unexpended during 1940 (Exhibit C)	4,575.76	9,067.89
		1,896,740.15
Deduct:		
Appropriation from cash balance at January 1, 1940		2,900.00
Balance—December 31, 1940	\$1,893,840.15	

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Chambellan, Berger & Welti
Certified Public Accountants

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION
BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1940

ASSETS

SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS:

Stocks and bonds at cost	\$1,649,318.28	
Bonds and mortgages	222,135.00	
Cash held by the New York Trust Co. for reinvestment	1,448.74	\$1,872,902.02

CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK:

Petty cash fund	100.00	
New York Trust Co.	26,097.77	
Chase National Bank	500.00	26,697.77

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	2,420.42
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TRAVEL AND EXPENSE FUNDS:

General Secretary	500.00	
Educational Secretary	300.00	
Assistant Secretary	200.00	1,000.00

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	3,536.25
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TOTAL	\$1,906,556.46
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LIABILITIES

ENDOWMENT FUND	\$1,893,840.15
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CARNEGIE CORPORATION—Grant for work 1940-1941	10,000.00
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INTEREST ON ENDOWMENT FUND—1941 budget	2,277.00
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ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	439.31
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TOTAL	\$1,906,556.46
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EXHIBIT A

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1940 TO DECEMBER 31, 1940

INCOME CASH

BALANCE—JANUARY 1, 1940 \$ 28,410.74

RECEIPTS:

Interest on endowment fund	\$ 89,694.64	
Interest on endowment fund—1941 budget	2,277.00	
Carnegie Corporation—Grant for work 1940-1941	10,000.00	
Accounts receivable—World Alliance	18,222.76	
Accrued interest receivable	403.96	
Miscellaneous income	396.61	
Petty cash redeposited	1.02	
Miscellaneous collections credited to appropriations	460.16	121,456.15
		149,866.89

DISBURSEMENTS:

Vouchers paid	123,047.45 (A)	
Accrued interest receivable	221.67	123,269.12

BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1940 \$ 26,597.77

This cash balance is in the following banks:
The New York Trust Company \$26,097.77
Chase National Bank (on deposit
—not used for appropriation) ... 500.00

\$26,597.77

PRINCIPAL CASH—NOT AVAILABLE FOR BUDGET

BALANCE—JANUARY 1, 1940 \$ 2,774.39

RECEIPTS:

Sales of securities	\$ 26,035.88	
Payments on mortgages—account of principal	3,817.50	29,853.38
		32,627.77

DISBURSEMENTS:

Securities purchased		31,179.03

BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1940 \$ 1,448.74

NOTE: A—The difference between this amount and the total appropriations expended to December 31, 1940 (column 2 of Exhibit C) is due to vouchers charged to accounts other than appropriations and the difference between the unpaid vouchers at the beginning and the end of the period.

SCHEDULE A-1

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

STATUS OF REVENUES FOR 1940 AT DECEMBER 31, 1940

	Income Anticipated	Income Realized	To Be Realized	Revenue in Excess of Anticipated Income
Interest on endowment fund	\$ 86,500.00	\$ 89,694.64		\$3,194.64
Special contribution— Carnegie Corporation	20,000.00	20,000.00		
Appropriated from cash bal- ance at January 1, 1940	2,900.00	2,900.00		
Miscellaneous revenue		396.61		396.61
	\$109,400.00	\$112,991.25		\$3,591.25
Less: Income anticipated		109,400.00		
		\$ 3,591.25		

EXHIBIT B

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1940 AT DECEMBER 31, 1940

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Budget	Total Expended to Dec. 31, 1940	Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1940 Unex- pended	Overex- pended
1. DIRECTION:				
General secretary's salary, clerical assistance, etc. ...	\$ 15,620.00	\$ 15,344.15	\$ 275.85	
Travel and committee expenses	3,000.00	2,975.68	24.32	
Meeting of Executive Committee and Board of Trustees	2,000.00	2,422.43		\$ 422.43
2. EXTENSION:				
Secretary's salary and clerical assistance	7,560.00	6,226.67	1,333.33	
Travel and committee expenses	1,500.00	1,087.68	412.32	
Committee on interchange of speakers	200.00	23.47	176.53	
Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities ...	500.00	997.38		497.38
2B. EDUCATION:				
Secretary's salary and clerical assistance	5,420.00	5,420.00		
Travel and committee expenses	1,500.00	431.31	1,068.69	
Newsletter, research and information service	7,000.00	5,386.97	1,613.03	
Periodicals and books	300.00	278.22	21.78	
William I. Hull Memorial	200.00	50.00	150.00	
3. OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION:				
Assistant secretary's salary and clerical assistance ...	5,600.00	4,477.85	1,122.15	
Rent	3,000.00	3,000.00		
Telephone and telegraph ...	800.00	715.81	84.19	
Furniture and fixtures	900.00	881.41	18.59	
Office supplies	500.00	536.05		36.05
Postage	750.00	897.60		147.60
Printing and multigraphing	* 500.00 } 550.00 }	627.02	422.98	
Incidentals	600.00	460.44	139.56	
Financing	300.00	113.31	186.69	
Travel and committee expense	200.00	14.95	185.05	

*Voted by Board of Trustees at Semi-Annual Meeting on June 11, 1940 out of unexpended balances.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1940 AT DECEMBER 31, 1940 (continued)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Budget	Total Expended to Dec. 31, 1940	Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1940 Unex- pended	Overex- pended
4. SPECIAL FUNDS:				
World Alliance	18,000.00	18,000.00		
Conferences in America	* 1,500.00	6,942.19		442.19
	5,000.00			
Pension fund	5,900.00	5,709.52	190.48	
Unemployment insurance	1,200.00	1,144.92	55.08	
Social security	300.00	225.64	74.36	
5. WORK ABROAD THROUGH THE WORLD ALLIANCE:				
International office expense	14,000.00	14,850.72		850.72
Conferences abroad	4,000.00	2,582.85	1,417.15	
Lord Dickinson	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Pasteur Jezequel	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Work in India and the Far East	1,000.00	1,000.00		
TOTAL	\$111,400.00	\$104,824.24	\$8,972.13	\$2,396.37
Deduct—Transfer from unex- pended balances	* 2,000.00		2,000.00	
	109,400.00		6,972.13	
	104,824.24		2,396.37	
UNEXPENDED—DECEMBER 31, 1940	\$ 4,575.76		\$4,575.76	

*Voted by Board of Trustees at Semi-Annual Meeting on June 11, 1940 out of unexpended balances.

EXHIBIT C

[40]